

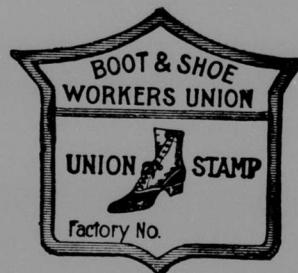
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—Friday, August 7, 1914.

THE WAR IN STOCKTON.
ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.
CHEAP LABOR IS EXPENSIVE LABOR.
THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.
VANITY AND VANDALISM.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
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SAN FRANCISCO

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 26

THE WAR IN STOCKTON

The past week has recorded no change of consequence in the war now being waged against the unions of Stockton by the employers. The line of battle has not been shaped at all to the liking of the employers who instigated the trouble, as the unions refused to fight it out on the basis of their pre-arranged plans. Thus there is chagrin and confusion in the ranks of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association.

There are out at this time 500 building trades mechanics and about 200 in the miscellaneous division, or a total of 700, so that the number locked out since last reports has been small.

The union side of the fight is being handled by the following executive committee, assisted by twenty-one representatives of international unions: J. T. Woods, State Building Trades Council; James P. Griffin, International Clerks' Union; Michael Casey, International Teamsters' Union; Joseph P. Duffy, International Bricklayers' Union; F. E. Merryfield, International Hotel and Restaurant Employees; J. B. Dale of the California State Federation of Labor; Anton Johanson of the International Carpenters' Union, and Gus Uhl of the International Painters.

During the past several days a number of employers have broken away from the association and signed contracts with the unions and thus put some of the men who were out on the street back to work. In this way the number of idle men has been kept about stationary, and those in charge of the fight for the unions feel confident that many employers are becoming convinced that the attempt to establish the non-union shop must end in failure and will soon relinquish membership in the association and agree to conduct union establishments as in the past. There are, of course, among the employers of Stockton some stubborn men who will fight as long as they can, but the labor movement of California is well able to convince them of the error of their way if united action is taken to support the men and women of the slough city. In such event there can be but one end to the controversy.

As an indication of what those not involved in the controversy, and therefore unbiased in their judgment, think of the situation, we quote the following editorial from the Sacramento "Daily Union":

"To a man on the outside, the present conflict, the so-called open-shop war, at Stockton appears to be a suicidal war. While other cities are keeping pace with the rising tide of pros-

perity and business is beginning to move with a new vigor, the streets of Stockton are full of idle men.

"The big guns of the Stockton business world, who are responsible for the present movement, possibly are satisfied with their position. They are wealthy and powerful, and a good deal of their business comes from other places, so that the local situation reflects only to a small extent on them.

"But what shall be said of the small merchant, who is the business life of the city? The man who deals in the goods the working people buy is the first to feel the effect of a stoppage of the pay check.

"But he will not suffer alone. The wholesaler from whom he buys will notice a shrinkage in the order, and payment of the old account will be slow. When the workingman is forced to quit buying there is a slump in business. He is the real consumer.

"What shall be said of the men who deliberately choke the business of a city in the most prosperous season of the year and fill the streets with idle men?

"The labor union is the product of industrial tyranny. It was made necessary by the system of industrial slavery built up in practically every country. Organization is the only weapon the workingman has.

"The poor man has just as much right to organize as the rich man who pays his salary, and he will do so. The labor union will be in existence long after the men responsible for the Stockton labor war have been laid away.

"When the people of Stockton contemplate their own fair and usually prosperous city in the throes of dull times while other cities are busy, let them place the blame where it belongs.

"But the worst feature of the affair is that they are making the small merchants pay the price while they themselves escape with little damage."

Remember the products of the Sperry Flour Company are on the unfair list of the California State Federation of Labor because of the part taken by the firm in the Stockton affair, and the one best way to win the fight is to make this boycott effective. This can easily be done if the trade unionists of the State will use their influence wherever possible to stop the sale of all the products of the concern.

Do your duty, every man of you, and victory will be with the labor movement the sooner.

ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By H. C. Williams.

I.

The Crusades, the Renaissance and the Reformation represent three consecutive series of events which slowly changed the ancient into the modern world—or the socialistic basis into an individualistic basis. There is no sharp line of separation in the sequence of these events; they insensibly glide into each other and occupy several centuries of time. The events themselves are each preceded by a long interval of quiet development, and follow the dynamic impulses of a periodic law, in which wave succeeds wave, each gathering in force and momentum, to finally culminate in the climax that fixes, or seems to fix, the boundary of each epoch. At the present time we are in the decline of the era of individualism. Its energy, developing in the Renaissance, and culminating in the French revolution, was in full fruit by the middle of the nineteenth century, and since the American Civil War, the Crimean War and the Franco-Prussian War, has gone into gradual, but positive decline. The very "commercialism" which inspired its ideals and governed its economies has by its own velocity created the force that is destroying it, and our modern economies have so far displaced the individualism of the Victorian era, that they may only move at all except in vast units of capital and labor, each year growing more extensive until in many cases they can only be kept in movement by government itself, and individualism, still paramount in the laws and social habits, actually is dead in fact.

It is this very disagreement between the laws and mental habits and the controlling dynamic fact which is the cause of the political convulsions and wars that mark the boundaries of the epochs. The laws and the facts grow wider and wider apart. Perception that things are "out of joint" becomes general. Laws and habits that by time have grown into constitutions, are invoked to remedy conditions whose conditions are rarely understood, and people instinctively seek to remedy the moribund condition by attempting to readapt the old laws to the new conditions, only to make them unfit to reform the old or to govern the new, and the tinkering only adds to the confusion. It is so because society is as much a living, vital organism as an individual, and subject to the same general laws of birth, development and decay. It is not possible to repair the

old edifice when the foundations are wanting, and we see the world strewn with old wrecks of vanished industrial achievement which has failed to serve its human need. We may have pyramids and temples in one age, aqueducts, amphitheatres and basilicas in another, or cathedrals and monasteries in another, or railroads, steamships, automobiles and municipal achievements in the latest. But in time the pyramids, the temples, the aqueducts and basilicas, the cathedrals and the cloisters, the railroads, steamships and municipalities get built; the energies of several generations are exhausted in the effort of production. New habits and new conditions are imbibed by successive generations, and the old finally gets in the way of the new, like the young oak grasping for the light and nourishment denied by its giant parent, which, hollow at the heart, is slowly devoured by the parasites that have fastened to its vitals far above, till it dies. We see this very process going to today in the present war whose clouds seem as if they would involve the world in a storm like the one that convulsed the old society in the French revolution. It has been growing for a generation; its moribund energies were not so much the railroads and municipal achievements themselves, as the medium through which they have been created, namely—debt. There is some five hundred thousand millions now owned by the people who comprise the civilized nations of the world. It has been accumulating ever since the close of the French revolution. It is the cause of the unbearably high prices and the widening gulf between the rich and poor. Its name is usury, in the guise of property and law-yerism. It is doomed, and the doom is begun. Such political idealists as Dr. Jordan and the disciples of the peace dream, have been living in a fairy land of their own creation, and we see their counterparts in the dreams of Cicero, Pliny and Marcus Aurelius, and in the Book of Revelation—a dream as old as humanity, never to be realized while the human mind is tied to a stomach. It is in the broad dynamic sense that the study of history is especially instructive. Without it, history is merely a recitation of human ferocity. It is for this reason that so much space has been given in these articles to the Roman and medieval societies out of which our own has grown. The modern tendencies which have accumulated, and at least the direction in which they seem to be tending, will be reviewed in future articles. I say "seem to be tending," because no mortal vision can penetrate what mystery of

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birth the future may bring forth. Our own epoch of decline, like all similar epochs, is dominated by its own transcendental idealism, which like the similar idealisms of Cicero or Aurelius, while it could not animate the dying era, seems to act as the spirit of life to that which must follow. This much, at least, is the lesson of the historical epochs.

The Crusades specifically were a series of wars undertaken for a purpose to deliver the Holy Land from the dominion of the infidel. With our modern materialistic spirit, it seems absurdly fantastical. But in its age the spirit was real and tremendously inspiring. The offspring of the most implicit, glowing faith that has ever actuated the mind of mankind. Palestine was sacred soil. The individual who had made the pilgrimage became an object of reverence or envy to his kinsfolk and friends, and was treated as one whose sins were washed away, and if he was the bearer of relics, they became endowed with miraculous properties. Pilgrimage became the one ambition of the individual; and while Europe politically was a mass of segregated petty feudal units, incessantly at war with each other, it was a unit in its faith, and to know that the sanctuaries of the Man of Peace in Jerusalem were profaned by the infidel, and its votaries and pilgrims massacred, inspired a unanimity of enthusiasm that could not be subdued, and only needed the torch of Peter the Hermit to set in a devouring flame. But these crusades extended over a period of nearly two centuries. The sublime enthusiasm which inspired the first and second crusades, gradually gave place to a spirit of adventure and desire for spoil. As the myriads of men from the crude hamlets, and nearly as crude castles and cities of Europe passed into the highly civilized Eastern Empire, they became conscious of the inferiority of their civilization, and acquired a taste for the art, the learning and many of the institutions which at Constantinople, Damascus and Bagdad, from Eastern Grecian or Saracenic culture, were far in advance of their own.

Each adventurer or pilgrim brought back something. The more learned monks and priests brought back manuscripts, or studied the literature and science of the Eastern culture. This process was accelerated by the growth of the Italian commercial cities, and Venice and Genoa rapidly rose to prominence and became centers for the distribution of culture throughout the West. Through these varied influences, all contributing to the same end, the desire for culture, learning and luxury again penetrated Europe, and Italy gradually expanded into that splendid re-crudescence of classical civilization which is generally called the Renaissance, and marks the close of the middle ages. Not only were Grecian and Saracenic books studied, but old Latin manuscripts, long buried in the monasteries, restored

what we know of the prolific literature and culture of the Roman world, which has so far obsessed our own that Dante, Shakespeare and Milton have actually obscured our vision and political faith as our culture has so largely been academic and idealistic; and most of the miserable expedients of our moribund "constitution" have been borrowed from these misinterpretations of classical history.

But it was only a step from Greek fire to gunpowder, and the art of printing, the mariner's compass, the substitution of astrology by the Copernican theory of astronomy, and a mania for exploration and adventure that led to the discovery of America and the new route to India, naturally followed. Material comfort and comparative political tranquility succeeded rough living and discord. The Teutonic tribes had become Christianized and took their place among European nationalities. Ecclesiastical faith gave place to more liberal interpretations, and when the art of printing placed the Bible and the classics to the people, a habit of individual thinking came in which finally led to rebellion against the authority of the church and led imperceptibly to the convulsions of the Reformation era, and to its final culmination in the French revolution. As a comprehensive movement of the European will toward self-emancipation, toward the conquest of this planet as a place of human occupation, and towards the formation of theories of regulation of states and laws for the government

(Continued on page 6)

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The introduction of beer in America has done more for temperance than all the temperance societies and prohibition laws combined.

(Continued from page 5)

of individuals, the process may be said to be still in operation.

But in the most material of these inspirations we have passed our climax. The conquest of the planet is so complete that but little is left for human exploitation in any large sense, and the waste spaces will barely suffice for the natural expansion of native colonial growths. Central Europe, rapidly expanding in population and productions, finds no territory to expand in that has resulted in the great English, French and Spanish colonies. Peace pacts and Hague tribunals, is like "hanging a nigger on the safety valve," and so manifestly absurd that it is a matter of astonishment that college professors, editors and so-called sociologists have pinned a solemn faith upon such fantastic grounds. As the new is pushing the old, the tendency must be more toward equitable arrangement of what we have than to exploitation of resources that now show signs of exhaustion. "Uncle Sam is no longer rich enough to give us all a farm," and the figure will very well represent the exhaustion of public resources, not only of our own, but of humanity in general. How very far we have gone in the past half century is seen in the growth of trades unionism, which, founded upon the ancient models supplied by the guilds, instinctively surrenders its individualism for a collective altruism. Capital also, having exhausted its individual power, because power to exploit has gone from it, is slowly surrendering to government control, and the whole seeming to be irresistibly impelled towards some realization of a socialistic state.

ORIENTAL DANGERS.

The following was submitted to the committee on immigration of the House of Representatives, February 19, 1914, and written by Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt, Health Director, Wilmington, N. C., an eminent authority on "The Health Menace of Alien Races":

Dr. Nesbitt says that history proclaims Asia as the fountain from which has flowed the most destructive pestilences that are recorded, namely: Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, typhus, smallpox and malaria. For many generations the Mongols have been afflicted with these diseases. May not they have acquired such a high state of immunity to their effects that they have become unconscious carriers of virulent infective organisms, and unconsciously transmit these diseases to the whites of America as the hook-worm has been transmitted from others?

Is it possible for the Mongol to introduce among the whites on the Pacific Slope insidious chronic diseases which will subject them to physical deterioration because of their not being immune to same? Several parasitic diseases, just as capable of destroying the efficiency of the white race (as the hook-worm disease), but which are more serious because often fatal, are found in China and Japan. In the latter country is found the Japanese liver fluke, which is very de-vitalizing and has a high death rate. Both in China and Japan is found the lung fluke, which invades and destroys the lungs, is extremely chronic and is often mistaken for consumption. Two other extremely common parasitic diseases in China and Japan are the blood fluke disease, called "wading fever" in the Orient, and amebic dysentery, both very insidious and destructive.

The citizens of the Pacific Slope are not only in danger of being exposed to the effects of the hook-worm infection, which has already damaged so seriously nearly one-fourth of our white population, but in addition they are being exposed to not less than four other dangerous parasites which produce diseases difficult to recognize, which slowly and surely destroy human efficiency and life, and for which there is no known positive cure.

CHEAP LABOR IS EXPENSIVE LABOR.

By Rev. Peter E. Dietz.

The cost of cheap labor to the community has not, as yet, received direct attention in sufficient force to create general demand for action that will remedy the situation. Cheap labor makes necessary additions to all of our public institutions that are open for the relief of the distressed. Our asylums and public charities are mostly filled by broken down cheap laborers. The employer has profited at their expense although he has reduced his business by limiting the ability of his employees to purchase other products and, in turn, create a demand for his own. It doubtless has paid him, for the time, better to continue cheap labor with its lesser production and pay his pro rata tax for the public maintenance of his broken-down workmen. At any rate he continued it.

In discussing cheap labor, from habit, we associate it with foreign labor, for therein is to be found the bottom wage level. The employer has little regard for the foreigner unless his own government shows unusual interest in his welfare. We have at times resented this interference but it has been necessary, so, instead of resenting the protection given the foreigner by his own government, it would have been more to the purpose to commend it. The public has had to pay the price for every human wreck, and, until legislation interfered, the employer gave little attention to the number of such wrecks. This making wrecks of men has reached a point now where several of the States realize the force of the growing burden of expense and their inability to meet it without greatly increasing taxation.

Between politics and short-sighted sentiment the immigration question has been permitted to run amuck, and we are reaping the result of employers' avarice and public unconcern in a deteriorated class of workmen, an increased public burden, a comparative decreased purchasing power, and an unassimilated population mass, on its rapid way to citizenship, that bodes no good for the common welfare.

The nation living on its resources since it commenced, both in materials and men, must finally pay the price for the toll it has taken without recompense. In every direction the skimming of the surface shows that it can no longer be done; that scientific use of every natural resource must follow the prodigality of years—which means decreasing lack of opportunity for the cheapest class of labor, which is fast becoming the most expensive.

The common practice of working cheap labor until it falls from mental and physical exhaustion and goes to an insane asylum or the poor-house must be stopped soon or the bulk of the population will be found in these two classes of public charities. The employer who now profits does not care what the result is; his present profits take care of his future in any event, so that the present is all he has in mind. The employee, between politics and the sentimental interference of philanthropists of several kind and degrees, cannot move in sufficient force to stop the practice of hiring the cheapest labor in competition with everything that stands for decent living.

TO BAR INCOMPETENTS.

Lawyers in Georgia intend checking the large influx of incompetents to their ranks, and at the recent convention of Georgia lawyers in Savannah plans were laid to provide more stringent examinations. The lawyers, through their union, have a board of examiners, recognized by the State, but it has been found that questions prepared by the examiners have "leaked" into the pockets of candidates, despite the efforts of the examiners to keep them confidential. The system is wrong, declare the lawyers, and they now insist on different methods.

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THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

We herewith present text of the proposed universal eight-hour bill with the argument for the same, as it will appear on the ballot.

"An act to amend the Penal Code by adding a new section thereto, to be numbered 393½, limiting the hours of labor of employees and providing a penalty for violations of the provisions of this act.

"The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

"Any employer who shall require or permit, or who shall suffer or permit any overseer, superintendent, foreman, or other agent of such employer, to require or permit any person in his employ to work more than eight hours in one day, or more than forty-eight hours in one week, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood, or danger to life or property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$50, nor more than \$500, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or both so fined and imprisoned."

Arguments for the bill, by Thomas W. Williams:

The fight for a shorter workday began with the wage system. It is a vital part of the labor problem.

The workers of California should take advantage of this opportunity to crystallize into law what has already been accomplished by organized effort.

The progress of civilization is indicated in the capacity of the workers to sustain themselves with a minimum expenditure of energy. To organized labor, more than to any other one agency, are we indebted for the shorter workday.

An eight-hour day means an increased demand for men. It relieves the unemployed pressure. Under a long hour day some men work while others are idle. Enforced idleness is not leisure. Idleness will impoverish, degrade and dwarf. Leisure will enrich and elevate character. It will give the workers opportunity for study and organization. More idlers working, more workers thinking.

The eight-hour day does not reduce wages. Men are not paid according to what they produce, but according to the law of supply and demand. As the competition for jobs becomes less fierce, wages correspondingly rise. Shorter hours means a reduction in profits and fortunes made from labor.

Labor has had but a meager share in the benefits of improved machinery. The introduction of labor-saving devices demands a corresponding reduction in the hours of labor.

The eight-hour day conserves the health of the worker, and extends the working period of his life.

The passage of this bill will discourage the importation of cheap labor, and prevent the employing class from manipulating the labor market when it shall have become flooded by immigration through the Panama Canal. Employers of labor in this State are planning to abolish the eight-hour day. It rests with the voters to decide whether the standard of living in California shall be reduced to the level of Southern Europe.

The eight-hour day will not paralyze industry. Skilled labor and women are already operating on this basis. California's industries are still growing.

The farm laborer now bears the brunt of the extortions of railroads and middlemen, by working long hours for low wages. This bill will place him on the same basis as other workers, and shift the burden where it rightly belongs.

The domestic servant will be relieved of unbroken daily drudgery.

Shorter hours of labor promote purer and better family life. Long hours exhaust the toiler, and unfit him for social pleasures. They divorce

the parent from the child. An eight-hour day will effectively diminish the vast number of criminals, paupers and idlers who consume the people's substance.

All the arguments against this measure resolve themselves into this one: It will encroach on the profits of the exploiters of labor. All the arguments in its favor converge into this one: For the great majority of the common people, it will bring more abundant life.

OPPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum bill for next week presents a very attractive appearance. It will have as its principal headline feature Bertha Kalich, the great emotional actress, who has selected for her vaudeville appearance in this city a vehicle worthy of her perfect art, the epilogue of Echegaray's famous drama "Mariana" in which she holds her audiences spellbound from the rise to the fall of the curtain. James T. Duffy and Mercedes Lorenze will appear in the miniature musical comedy "Springtime" which consists of songs and patter by Mr. Duffy. The Trans-Atlantic Trio will present a whimsical act in two parts. In the first they render vocal, instrumental, operatic and classical selections. In the second they costume in the fashion of fifty years ago and sing and play music of that date. For encores they use popular modern hits of today. A special feature and one which will excite particular interest in society circles will be the appearance of Mlle. Louise La Gai, premier danseuse at the Grand Opera, Paris, and her twelve society monogram girls. Mlle. La Gai has been recently instructing the co-eds of the University of California in dancing and the girls who are to assist her are her most successful pupils. They are styled Monogram girls from the fact that their initials only are published owing to the fact that their parents object to their full names appearing in print. The program of Mlle. La Gai and her terpsichorean company will comprise "La Masque," "Pierrot and Pierrette," "La Gai Gavotte," "Ballet Des Roses" and "La Gai Varsovienne." The hold-overs will be Edmond Hayes & Co. in "The Piano Movers"; Ward, Bell and Ward; Rellow, creator of the metaphone novelty and the successful prima donna, Vinie Daly.

MUST APPLY TO STATE.

The California Industrial Accident Commission has just rendered an opinion calling the attention of Superintendent Hyatt to the fact that he was in error in advising the Menlo Park school trustees that they might insure their teachers and janitors in either the State Fund or private company.

It has advised him that insurance against liability for compensation is not compulsory upon school districts any more than it is upon private employers. Insurance against industrial accidents in this State is entirely optional with the employer.

After a school district has decided to insure against the liability arising from industrial accidents, it must first apply to the State Compensation Insurance Fund. It is not permitted to apply to any other insurance company, unless its application to the State Fund is rejected.

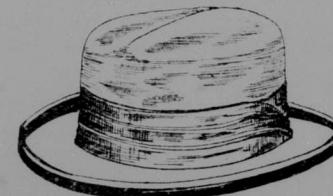
It has also suggested that if the trustees should by chance insure in some private company, there might be a likelihood that the trustees themselves would be liable personally for the cost of such insurance, and that in the end they might also be held personally liable to pay the compensation due to an injured employee. In order, therefore, to avoid any legal complications, the proper procedure is for the school trustees to apply first of all to the State Compensation Insurance Fund for a compensation policy.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

Only the actions of the just,
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

—Shelley.

We have received volume 1, number 1, of the "Topical News," devoted to the Polk street district. It is edited by E. E. Davidson, and carries the union label at its masthead.

Congressman Nolan has succeeded in having the customs inspectors for the Panama-Pacific Exposition taken from the San Francisco eligible list rather than have men transferred from other States to do the work. Many efforts were made by outside men to secure assignments to this work but Congressman Nolan felt that injustice would be done the San Francisco men who took the examinations in good faith if they were not given the places, and exerted himself to this end.

The last issue of the Stockton "News-Advocate" demonstrates that its editor is about the slimiest lizard that ever crept out of the mire to the view of men. He posed for years as an advocate of union labor, and now, when a fight is on in Stockton, he is frantically bellowing in an effort to injure the workers. The deception of this fellow has been slow in coming out, but time has done its work and labor now sees him in the garb of a traitor. However, his fangs have been pulled and he can do little harm.

Editor Simpson of the Sacramento "Union," usually fair in his treatment of labor, makes this unfounded assertion in discussing lessons of the European war: "We have seen our ships gradually driven from the sea by labor exactions and the subsidies paid by other nations." Now, as an absolute matter of fact labor exactions have had nothing whatever to do with driving American ships from the sea. The American sailor has been driven from the sea because of the shipowners' exactions which make him a legal slave, powerless to protect himself, to say nothing of making exactions.

A report has been sent out by the Farmers' Protective League, under the authority of its secretary, Arthur Dunn, to the effect that T. J. Applegate, chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors' Legislative Board of California has written the Farmers' League that the railway men are against the eight-hour law. It would be interesting to know whether Applegate reflects the sentiment of the railway conductors respecting the eight-hour law. We do not believe he does. We believe the conductors favor shortening the workday, as do all union men.

Vanity and Vandalism

The entire world is standing in breathless astonishment at the sudden turn of events in Europe. Just as the civilized world had begun to believe there was hope that ultimately the differences of nations might be settled without resort to the sword, a staggering jolt is felt by the speed with which millions of men are set to the work of human butchery, and every indication is that during the next few months all Europe will be drenched with human blood to an extent never before equalled in the life of the race.

And what is it all about? In truth, nothing worthy of serious consideration. One man did an act that opened up the opportunity that others wanted when the Austrian Grand Duke was assassinated. Then the vanity of half a dozen other men added fuel to the flames thus started and fanned them on until they passed the possibilities of being subdued.

In spite of the fact that this war is without the semblance of justifiable cause millions of working men in Europe, and perhaps even in Asia and other sections of the world are sent into gory conflict with their fellows, against whom they have no grievance. Thousands upon thousands of such men will sacrifice their lives in this contest in painful suffering and the most intense agony. All of the involved nations for the next generation will be filled with helpless cripples, wan and worn widows and hungry children, and all this moaning and misery for what? All for the glory of a few nations and the immortality of a few names. One or two now insignificant nations may, as a result of this war, become world powers of the first magnitude, and a few now unknown commanders may have their names, as a result of their bloody victories, sent down through the pages of history to an infamous immortality. These two things will be the net gain, if gain it may be called, of the savage conflict now raging.

Taking the human race as a whole there can be no gain, no benefits derived from such a struggle. It can only result in waste of material wealth, in slaughter and pain and heart-breaking misery for the human family.

Some wars in the history of the world have been started, when no other course seemed possible, to increase the liberties and the happiness of the people, to put down tyranny and oppression and elevate and enoble the human race by opening up greater opportunities for the great mass of insignificant members of society. But those responsible for the present terrible international strife can urge no such purpose as a foundation for their conduct.

It is, indeed, hard to believe that sane men, in this enlightened age, could be guilty of plunging the people over whose government they preside into such a contest with such an untenable object in view.

We are not concerned as to which of the warring nations shall finally achieve victory over the others. We care little about that feature of the affair. We are thinking only of the price to be paid by all concerned in pain and misery for the glory of a few men. And it is against this unwarranted slaughter, without regard for race or creed, or geographical divisions, that we enter our protest. There is no reason whatever why the German worker should be at the throat of the other workers of Europe or vice versa. They have no real grievances one against the other, and we are optimistic enough to indulge the hope that the time is not far distant when the workers of the civilized world will refuse to permit themselves to be drawn into conflicts with each other in order to gratify either the vanity or the greed of those in positions of power, and that they will also decline to sustain the vast murdering machines known as armies and navies and which now act as incentives to war. The present war may help to speed that day, and if it does this will be the only redeeming feature of it.

To make all races one in purpose, thought;
To sheathe the sword, spike cannon, unship guns;
To be so big that injury be forgot,
And smaller peoples, looking toward the great,
Shall know them as their friends, and feel assured—
These form the inspiration to contend
'Gainst war and all its fearful cost in woe.

—Henry James.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The most important producer of quicksilver in the United States is the famous New Almaden mine, of Santa Clara County, Cal., which contains over a hundred miles of underground workings and which has produced steadily since 1850.

We clip the following from a labor paper in which appears three "Labor Clarion" editorials as originals: "The member of organized labor who does not give a fair day's work for the scale of his union is a positive injury to organized labor." Wonder if the editor of the paper referred to feels that he is earning his money while guilty of such plagiarism?

Plans for the Brooklyn bridge were made in the "sixties," before the full development of modern steel construction. Was it due to the great engineering genius of Roebling, asks a writer in the "American Review of Reviews," or did it just happen that the plans called for a bridge so high that the bridge will probably never interfere with the masts of vessels passing underneath? The Hamburg tugboat has its smokestack jointed like a jackknife blade, in order to let the tug go under some of the bridges. In New York harbor battleships pass to and from the Brooklyn navy yard and there is no danger of masts scratching the paint on the under part of the Brooklyn bridge.

District Forester Coert Du Bois says: "The theory that glass bottles serve to focus the sun's rays in such a way as to cause forest and brush fires is current in California. It may, therefore, be news to your readers to learn that in the course of seven years' study of the causes of fires in this State the Forest Service has never been able to find a single instance in verification of the theory. Furthermore, experiments have been conducted by forest officers for the express purpose of verifying it, but so far without success. It is possible, of course, that by careful manipulation a fire could be so ignited, but I feel quite safe in saying that as a cause of forest fires the glass bottle is a negligible factor."

The slogan "Safety First" has been taken up by cities and countries all over the world. In our work, and in our periods of pastime its need is constantly before us, for accidents and emergencies occur at all times and in all places. The last half decade has proven that an unsinkable ship and the unwreckable train are yet the dreams of the inventor. The proper personal care and supervision is as necessary today as in the eighteenth century when the first steamer crossed the Atlantic. Recent catastrophes have proven that safety at sea depends largely upon efficient and sufficient crews. The La Follette Seamen's bill (S. 136) which passed the Senate last October provides for both. Today, however, that bill has met a stone wall of opposition. Ship-owning interests have persistently opposed this bill and have succeeded in preventing action upon it in the House of Representatives, while nearly each day brings tidings of a collision or a steamship on the rocks or ashore. Why at such a time should any American be content with anything less than the most perfect provision for safety at sea that ingenuity has devised? Why should any vessel be allowed to clear from our ports whose standard falls below this? Why do countless Americans place their lives in the unskilled hands of a few seamen? Would not common sense or the selfish love of self-preservation if not more altruistic motives prompt you to demand the passage of every safety-at-sea bill in Congress before you set sail?

Wit at Random

Mr. Lobstock—Has yo' any faith in banks, sah?

Mr. Bentover—Yassah! I has plenty o' faith in 'em, but I's done got muh money buried in de ground.—"Judge."

Normandie—Can you dress within your income?

Adele—Yes, but it's like dressing in an upper berth.—Pennsylvania "Punch Bowl."

Friend—Trout bite well?

Angler—Bite well? Why, they are absolutely vicious. I had to hide behind a tree to bait the hook!—London "Opinion."

Young Husk was courting the pretty village schoolmarm, but he didn't make much progress; for he never took her to the star course lectures or the moving pictures, or any of the other village amusements.

The schoolmarm hinted one evening so strongly that she liked chocolates that Husk on his next call brought her a quarter-pound bag. She hinted again, and again a quarter-pound bag was forthcoming. But the third time she hinted Husk confided the matter to a friend.

"Perty as she is," he said, "I don't know about takin' that girl any more chocolates. She owes me thirty cents already."

The teacher was seating pupils alphabetically. "All those whose names begin with the letter A please come forward," said she.

When these were assigned their places she said: "Those with the letter B," and so on through the alphabet. All went well until she unwittingly said: "All the J's come this way."

Not even the teacher could refrain from laughter when every J remained in the background.

Dr. Parkhurst, at a dinner in New York, said of Sabbath observance:

"There are too many of us who are like the Hempstead woman. This woman said to her little boy the other day:

"You mustn't roll your hoop in the front garden, dear. It's Sunday. Go roll it in the back garden."

"Isn't it Sunday in the back garden, too, mamma?" the little boy asked.

"Hoot, mon! What ails ye? Can't ye no' stand up?"

"Oh, aye—A can stand up, but A canna' stay up!"—London "Opinion."

Parson Black (sternly)—Did you come by dat wateh-melyun honestly, Bruddeh Bingy?

The Melon Toter—Deed I did, pahson; ebry day fo' nigh on two weeks!"—"Puck."

James started his third helping of pudding with delight.

"Once upon a time, James," admonished his mother, "there was a little boy who ate too much pudding, and he burst!"

James considered. "There ain't such a thing as too much pudding," he decided.

"There must be," continued his mother, "else why did the little boy burst?"

James passed his plate for the fourth time, saying: "Not enough boy."—The Multitude."

Miscellaneous

DON'T SHIRK.

By Charles Clair Taylor.

Pity the man who shirks a task
Who says in his weakling heart,
I know I'm beat, I admit defeat,
So what is the use to start.

Don't hesitate until too late,
A task that is hard to do,
But face it squarely, and meet it fairly,
And stay until its through.

Don't say you're beat—admit defeat—
Or cry it can't be done,
For that is the way good men today
Have lost while others won.

Don't sit and dream and think and scheme
While the other fellow works,
Don't be the "goat," pull off your coat
For he dies poor who shirks.

The game of life is full of strife,
It's a rapid sort of race
So see that you, while you're going through,
Keep up a rapid pace.

Truth is one. It never contradicts itself. One truth cannot contradict another truth. Hence truth is the bond of union. But error not only contradicts truth but may contradict itself. . . Truth is therefore of necessity an element of harmony; error as necessarily an element of discord. . . Men cannot agree in an absurdity; neither can they agree in a falsehood.—George Bancroft.

FACE IT.

By George Matthew Adams.

Some people fancy that to dodge a task or duty is about the easiest possible thing to do. The truth is, however, it is always easier to walk right up to your task or duty and—face it.

The most difficult thing in the world is to dig up an excuse or reason for dodging what you should face.

It is unfortunate that the most costly lessons are many times learned late in life. The greatest reason for this is our timidity and cowardice in facing every problem just as soon as it faces us. Many a man has evaded a problem in his youth that he could have easily solved at that time and then gone on, but which he refused to grapple with until compelled to face it, under cover of the bitterest pangs of sorrow and remorse.

It takes greater courage to decide to do a thing than it does to do the thing.

Have you a particular difficult piece of work to do today? Face it. Have you an enemy? Face him—and make him your friend. You feel yourself capable of more important work than you are now doing? Face the new work, and decide your mastery over it. Whatever your problem, face it—with fortitude and without fear, and with the calmness that comes to a man when he decides to go ahead according to his conscience.

Sidestep—dodge from nothing. If a thing is worth working out, face it and finish it.

American Federation Newsletter

Bartenders' New Scale.

The new scale of the Boston Bartenders' Union has been indorsed by their international organization. It calls for a minimum wage of \$21 for a week of six days, each day to be nine hours. The wages now received are \$18 a week for a ten-hour day.

Close Saturday Nights.

After a trial of several months, the department stores of Sioux City, Iowa, have announced that Saturday night work is unnecessary, and hereafter these stores will be closed at this time during the summer months. It is predicted that the movement will be extended to the year around in the very near future.

Mediator Is Ill.

The proposed conference between Secretary of Labor Wilson and Hywell Davies and William R. Fairley, Colorado coal strike conciliators, to determine a further line of action for Federal mediation, has been indefinitely postponed because of the serious illness of Davies. It is possible that it will be necessary to appoint a new conciliator in Davies' place.

Admit Union's Benefit.

Testifying before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, Edward A. Bent, of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, frankly admitted that miners in that State enjoy better working and wage conditions than do the miners in Colorado and Michigan, "because they licked us in 1896." The witness said his relations with union labor are very friendly, though contract relations with the union are somewhat strained at the present time.

Teamsters Raise Wages.

The Philadelphia Team Drivers' Union reports success in securing signatures for their new agreement, which provides for a wage increase of 50 cents a week. During the past year this union has increased its membership from 4000 to 6000 and the pay of many of the drivers have been raised from \$1 to \$3 a week, as a result of trade union methods.

Laundry Workers Organize.

Secretary-Treasurer Morrison, of the Laundry Workers' International Union, announces that a wave of organization is sweeping through this industry. Charters have recently been issued to Herrin, Ill.; Fairmont, W. Va.; Wichita Falls, Tex.; Shreveport, La., and Schenectady, N. Y. President Brock is in charge of an organizing campaign in Boston.

Cause Of Unrest.

"Big business holds a heavy hand upon the back of the workingman and constantly presses him down, and this control big business exercises not only in industrial affairs, but in public life—there's your cause for industrial unrest." Bringing his fist down on the table with a resounding bang, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who testified before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, thus summarizes his opinions as to causes of ill-feeling between the big employer and the man who toils.

Mayor Intercedes.

Declaring that the wages paid them are the same as twenty years ago, chainmakers' helpers employed at the Boston Navy Yard quit work and succeeded in getting Mayor Curley to intercede for them. In a letter to Secretary Lane,

Mayor Curley outlines the conditions under which the men had to work and the small wages paid by the government. The wages, the mayor says, are the same as those paid by the government twenty years ago, while the labor the men are compelled to perform at present has increased in ratio from 100 to 125 per cent. After a thorough investigation by Assistant Naval Constructor Drake, some time ago, that official, it was reported, had recommended an increase for the helpers, but which until the present time had not been forthcoming.

Rowe Is Re-Elected.

President Rowe was unanimously re-elected head of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union at the Rochester, Pa., annual convention. Added to this was an increase in salary, a two months' leave of absence and the appointment as one of the union's representatives to the A. F. of L. convention at Philadelphia. W. J. Croke was re-elected vice-president, W. P. Clarke, secretary, and Charles Shipman, of Philadelphia, assistant secretary. Joseph Gillooly, of Grafton, W. Va., was chosen temporary vice-president pending the recovery from sickness of W. J. Croke. Arthur Elbert, of Alexander, Ind., was chosen to succeed Gillooly as a general organizer. Other organizers elected were Robert Luckock of Toledo, Joseph O'Malley of Fostoria, and Edward Zimmer of Fairmont, W. Va. William P. Clarke was selected as representative of the organization to the triennial convention of the International Glass Workers' Congress at Vienna, Austria, on August 29th.

Metal Strike Is Settled.

The metal polishers' strike against the Hendee Manufacturing Co., of Springfield, Mass., makers of the Indian motorcycle, is settled, and the strikers returned to work July 27th. The men were forced on strike January 5th last because of wage reductions which, in some cases, they declared, amounted to \$1.10 a day. Dissatisfaction with working conditions in the shops was a factor in causing the walkout. Details of the terms of the settlement are lacking, but it is known that both sides made concessions. The strikers and the company agreed to submit the following formal statement to the press: "The controversy existing between the Hendee Manufacturing Company and its striking employees has been satisfactorily adjusted. The men and the company have both made concessions which have resulted in a very satisfactory settlement of the existing difficulties." Originally, about 130 men were affected by the strike. These were members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, which, together with the general trade union movement, gave the strikers much assistance. The settlement reached with the company not only includes the metal polishers, but differences with the Building Trades Council are adjusted, and a dispute with the machinists will probably be settled. The agreement reached provides that all strikers will be reinstated, if they so desire.

Sanitary Victory Greatest.

Demonstration to the world that such an unhealthful place as Panama was can be converted into perhaps the most sanitary region to be found anywhere will be of greater benefit to mankind than the vast commercial value of the Isthmian canal, said Rev. Dr. Luther Freeman in an address in Columbus, O. "The transformation in Panama which learned men said was impossible, has shown that there need not be unhealthful cities," he asserted. "There is no need of slums and other hotbeds of disease."

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Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, August 4, 1914, President J. J. Matheson, presiding.

Transfer withdrawn by Miss Gertrude Prentiss, Local No 20, Denver.

Admitted to membership upon examination: David B Ratti, accordion; Theo. Galliazzzi, accordion.

Reinstated: H. Auerback, G. C. Brown, T. P. Carroll, Sid Darling, L. Newbauer, F. Demingo, A. L. Faulkner, L. L. Layborn, A. C. Parrott, Mrs. B. Pelz, H. Wilson.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held Thursday, August 13, 1914, at 1 p. m. There will be special business of importance and members are requested to attend. Dr. M. De Grosz has appealed from a recent decision of the executive board and his appeal will be heard at this meeting.

Chas. E. Schmitt had his viola stolen from one of the dressing rooms in the Gaiety Theatre a couple of weeks ago. The instrument was a J. B. Villaume, Paris, 1857. The body is about 16 inches in length, light yellow, several cracks in the top, the back is in one piece, and a new neck has lately been grafted into the instrument. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the instrument will receive a liberal reward. Mr. Schmitt's address is 872 Eddy Street.

N. Lo Forto closed the season's engagement with his band at Oak Park in Sacramento, Saturday last, upon which occasion he was presented with a gold medal by the management of the park.

Financial Secretary A. S. Morey is back from a visit with relatives in Placerville, Cal. He made the trip in an auto and reports a fine vacation.

Fellow citizens, fellow Christians, fellow men! Am I speaking to believers in the gospel of peace? To others I am aware that the capacity of man for self or social improvement is a subject of distrust or of derision. The sincere believer receives the rapturous promise of the future improvement of his kind with humble hope and cheering confidence of their final fulfillment. He receives them, too, with the admonition of God to his conscience, to contribute himself, by all the aspirations of his heart and all the facilities of his soul, to their accomplishment. Tell him not of impossibilities when human improvement is the theme.—John Quincy Adams.

*In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done*



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

THE EXTENT OF LAND MONOPOLY.

Slowly but surely facts regarding the extent of land monopoly in the United States are coming out. The latest report of the United States Commissioner of Corporations shows how concentrated is the ownership of timber lands.

In the southwestern part of the State of Washington, 49 per cent of the timber lands is owned by two holders.

In the western part of Oregon, five individuals own 36 per cent of the timber lands.

In northwestern California six individuals own 70 per cent of these lands.

In the redwood district, ten individuals own more than half.

In the north central part of Idaho, four persons own 59 per cent of the timber lands.

One-twentieth of the entire land area of the United States is owned by 1694 proprietors of timber lands, that is, they own 105,600,000 acres. Sixteen individuals of the 1694 own 47,800,000 acres.

Since much of this timber land is suitable for agriculture, or can easily be made so, it is not only that industries in need of timber which suffer from this monopoly, but the spread of agriculture is checked, and the process of inflating farm land values—chiefly responsible for the high cost of living—is thus intensified.

It was recently shown by W. B. Northrop, in the "Single Tax Review" of New York City, that the railroads are owners of 200,000,000 acres of land. Perhaps some of this land is included also in the 105,600,000 acres of monopolized timber lands, but more of it is not so included, so that the railroads together with the 1694 holders of timber lands must own at least one-eighth of the area of the United States. When to these are added such monopolists as Miller and Lux with their millions of acres, the oil monopolists, mining land monopolists, large owners of city lands and the owners of rented farm lands, it will be evident that a lion's share of the nation's resources is held by a much smaller number than the average man is accustomed to think.

This process of concentration is steadily going on. To what it must finally lead, if left unchecked, can be seen by taking a look at Mexico.

DEFRAUD IMMIGRANTS.

Immigrants are to be especially cautioned against an easy willingness to sign papers and documents. Almost every day the California Commission of Immigration and Housing receives a complaint in which a rash obligation has been inadvertently contracted. Swindlers and impostors have a favorite trick of presenting an innocent looking piece of paper and requesting the victim's signature, "only as a matter of form." The result is often a written and signed promise to pay a large sum of money.

For instance, two Greek boys in a restaurant were asked to install an automatic piano. By verbal agreement it was to cost them nothing; everyone would drop in nickels, and these would pay the bill. "And just sign here," said the agent, "to protect my company in case of your failure in business." Of course the boys signed. And in a few weeks they found they had promised to pay \$85 down and \$35 a month.

The Immigrant Commission warns foreigners to use great care in signing their names. Some reliable friend should be consulted, or a true translation of the writing should be obtained. Lawyers, it must be remembered, are not always trustworthy, and the mere fact that a man with a fine office says it is "all right" means nothing at all. To sign without absolute knowledge, is to fly in the face of danger.

A round discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.—Bovee.

International Newsletter

Argentina—As a result of the great unemployment in the Argentine, the French Government has issued a warning against emigration to this country. It seems that only agricultural workers have any prospect of employment. According to a report of the statistics board, the Argentine trades unions numbered 4456 members in 31 unions at the end of 1913, but it may be safely assumed that the actual number is but little higher than 30,000.

France—The French Federation of Trades Unions has issued an appeal to all affiliated organizations to call special meetings for the purpose of deciding what steps shall be taken in regard to the question of reduction of the working time and the free Saturday afternoons, the repeal of the three years' military service act, and a general pardon for the so-called political and trades union offenses; the decision to be conveyed to the national centre within 14 days. The answers shall form the first great manifestation which shall be conveyed through a special number of the union's paper. This shall be followed by a general campaign and further manifestations of all descriptions which shall reach their climax on the 1st of May next.

Holland—The congress of the "Neutral Trade Union Federation" took place in the beginning of June in Utrecht two years ago. It was stated that 10 organizations with 3649 members belonged to the federation in 1913. The membership is said to have increased by 4688 in the meantime. Upon certain of the delegates advocating the class struggle the president vigorously opposed the same but urgently recommended the creation of a powerful defense fund.

Hungary—The Sixth Hungarian Congress of Trades Unions will take place on the 15th-17th of August next in Budapest, dealing particularly with the social legislation as well as the right to organize and hold meetings.

Italy—A four days' general strike was carried through in many of the great towns in Italy on June 8th-11th as protest against the shooting down of the demonstrating workers in Ancona and other places. The demonstrations are directed against the militarism, which is gaining more and more the upper hand, and against the military disciplinary companies and their frightful penal regulations, into which those displaying anarchistic tendencies shall in future be placed. The demonstrations were forbidden by the government and were suppressed by the police and military in a most brutal manner.

Switzerland—On the 7th of July a workers' art exhibition was opened in the Zurich Art Gallery; thus Switzerland has followed the repeated examples of other countries in this direction.

This is not America because it is rich. This is not America because it has set up for a great population great opportunities for material prosperity. America is a name that sounds everywhere in the ears of men for a synonym of individual liberty. I would rather belong to a poor nation that was free than to a rich nation that had ceased to be in love with liberty. But we shall not be poor if we love liberty, because the nation that loves liberty truly sets every man free to do his best and be his best; and that means the release of all the splendid energies of a great people who think for themselves.—Woodrow Wilson.

Take your stand, unswerving, heroic, by the altar of truth, and from that altar let neither sophistry nor ridicule expel you.—Henry Vincent.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting, Held July 31, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President Brouillet; President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Steam Engineers No. 64, H. J. Mitchell, vice John Roden. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Shoe Clerks, endorsing the Universal Eight-Hour Day. From the Recreation League, announcement of meeting to be held on August 6th, at Hotel Stewart. From Mailers' Union, in reference to Newspaper Solicitors' label. Resolutions from Socialist party, dealing with the question of war in Europe. From Barbers, Machinists and Bay and River Steam-boatmen's Unions, inclosing donations for the Stockton Fund. From the Riggers and Stevedores, stating they would donate from time to time to the locked-out men and women of Stockton.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Electrical Workers' No. 151, inclosing copy of agreement. From Newspaper Solicitors, inclosing copy of wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Department of Compensation for Industrial Accidents and their Prevention, asking Council to adopt resolutions in reference to H. R. Bill No. 10,735. From H. W. Glensor, calling Council's attention to the text of the Massachusetts anti-injunction bill.

Referred to Officers—From Electrical Workers' No. 151, protesting against the action of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, in issuing an order asking men to pay \$1.00 for the purpose of having their photographs upon their admission cards. From Sonoma County Poultrymen's Federation, relative to a debate to be held on the 12th of August, on the subject, "Are the Poultrymen justified in seeking closer relations with organized labor?"

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the Stockton Central Labor Council, inclosing a resume of the strike and lockout in said city.

Requests Complied With—From Painters No. 19, in reference to money in Darrow Defense Fund; also from the Upholsterers on the same matter. From Commonwealth Club of California, relative to unemployment in California.

Communication from the Hayward Poultry Producers' Assn., in reference to the Sperry Flour Company, was referred to the secretary.

The resignation of Sister Cummings as a delegate to the Recreation League was accepted.

Reports of Unions—Musicians—Paid first week's assessment of \$50. Bartenders—Will donate amount equivalent to assessment. Riggers and Stevedores—Will donate to Stockton. Electrical Workers No. 151—Will pay assessment from general fund. Shoe Clerks—Will pay assessment. Cigar Makers—Business slack; will donate to Stockton from time to time. Beer Bottlers—Will pay assessment; have placed a fine of \$5 on any member patronizing the Sperry Flour Co. Newspaper Solicitors—Have signed an agreement with Vallejo "Tribune." Butchers No. 508—Will pay assessment. Pile Drivers—Will pay assessment; Santa Cruz still unfair. Housesmiths No. 78—Will pay assessment through Building Trades Council. Molders—Will pay assessment. Box Makers—Will pay assessment. Retail Delivery Drivers—Will pay assessment. Laundry Workers—Will meet assessment.

Reports of Committees—Committee appointed for the purpose of prosecuting the Sperry Flour boycott submitted a report and recommended that Delegate Zant be appointed to take charge of the

boycott and the salary be fixed at \$25 per week; amendment, that the salary be fixed at \$30 per week; amendment carried.

Unfinished Business—The communication from the A. F. of L. containing decision relative to the jurisdiction between the Plumbers and Gas and Water Workers, which was laid over for two weeks, was taken up and considered; also the protest against the decision from Gas and Water Workers. Moved that the Council comply with the decision of the A. F. of L.; amendment, that the matter be referred to the executive committee; amendment lost. A point of order was raised, and the chair ruled the point of order well taken, and the decision of the A. F. of L. was adopted. Communication from the Cooks' Union, requesting the endorsement of the Union Labor Hospital was taken up. Moved that the request be complied with; motion lost, 25 in favor, 34 against.

That part of the report of the Law and Legislative Committee dealing with the resolutions from the Riggers and Stevedores was considered. Moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted; carried.

In the matter of the charter amendment, committee recommends that the Council indorse the proposed amendment and that a copy of same be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors with request that an early consideration be given same by the board; amendment, that the subject matter be re-referred to the Law and Legislative Committee and that parties in interest be notified, and that it be printed in "Labor Clarion"; amendment carried.

Miss H. F. Powell, lecturer and representative of organized labor in Australia, addressed the Council, and extended fraternal greetings.

Delegate Casey addressed the Council at length upon the Stockton situation and urged the delegates to do all in their power to assist in prosecuting the boycott on the Sperry Flour Company.

Receipts—Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Laundry Workers, \$40; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Cigar Makers, \$48; Garment Cutters, \$4; Web Pressmen, \$8; Typographical, \$40; Photo Engravers, \$16; Pattern Makers, \$12; Upholsterers, \$12; Glove Workers, \$4; Sign Painters, \$8; Stereotypers, \$8; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Marble Cutters No. 44, \$8; Press Feeders, \$32; Switchmen, \$4; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Label Section, \$7; Donations to Stockton, \$287; total receipts, \$614.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographers, \$51; Mrs. R. Cameron, stenographer, \$18; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Miss Barkley, \$2.35; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; P. O'Brien, \$10; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$50; Upholsterers, \$50; Painters No. 19, \$50; Label Section, \$7; State Federation of Labor, \$242; total expenses, \$571.60.

Adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

BLAME PIECE WORK.

The Seattle Timber Workers' Union has answered the claim of employers that wages must be reduced to meet competition with Canadian mills by declaring that: "The inferiority of the Washington shingle is due to the substitution of the piece work for the day system in the Washington mills, and under the piece work system the men are pitted against each other and every possible effort made to force them to the highest degree of speed. Quality necessarily has been sacrificed to quantity."

I have been remarkably prosperous, having early learned to regard the welfare and prosperity of others as my own.—John Brown.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters
For MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



When drinking beer, see that this
Label is on the keg or bottle

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

MARVELOUS VAUDEVILLE.

BERTHA KALICH and Company in the Epilogue to Echegaray's "MARIANA"; JAS. T. DUFFY and MERCEDES LORENZE in "Springtime"; THE TRANSATLANTIC TRIO, featuring Harry Clark, World-Famous Banjoist; VINIE DALY in Songs From Operas She Has Sung; EDMOND HAYES & CO.; WARD, BELL & WARD RELLOW. SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION—Mlle. LA GAI and HER 12 SOCIETY MONOGRAM GIRLS in DANSES DE RENAISSANCE.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00. Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

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YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

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OVERALLS & PANTS
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 1029 HEARST (EXAMINER) BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

STRIKEBREAKERS DISSATISFIED.

By Walter H. Fink.

After having Federal troops in the strike zone for three months, strikers and other peace-loving citizens of Colorado have decided that it is about time that the United States Government made an urgent effort to bring about an adjustment of the coal strike or take the troops out of the field.

When the Federal troops first came into this field there seemed to be an attempt to be fair in handling the situation. The edict of Secretary of War Garrison that the coal companies should not go into the open market and employ strikebreakers to take the place of strikers was carried out to a certain extent. The same order as applied to the strike was rigidly enforced.

That condition prevailed for several weeks but conditions have changed according to complaints made to commanding officers and leaders of the United Mine Workers. From all over the State comes reports that no effort is being made to stop strikebreakers from entering the mines. At some of the military camps the officers have even stopped sending a detail of soldiers to meet the trains.

Just how the Federal troops can prevent the importations unless they meet the trains and see whether or not they come or not is not known. In several instances where large numbers have been shipped to mines throughout the State, they have been stopped by Federal troops. But on the other hand, where parties of three to six are shipped out they are allowed to enter the mine and go to work in direct violation of the order of the Secretary of War, according to complaints made to union officials.

Growing dissatisfaction may precipitate a strike among them at any moment, according to news brought to the strike center by strikebreakers.

The operators in the meantime are frantically trying to cover up the approaching strike and using every means to get imported men through the Federal lines into the mines so that if the strike does come they will have a second corps of strikebreakers.

John D. and his Colorado representatives have learned by this time that it is impossible to dig coal with high-powered searchlights, or hoist it with machine guns.

Governor Elias M. Ammons, pliant tool of coal operators, and his lickspittle, Adjutant-General Chase, commander of the National Guard whose members murdered and cremated nineteen men, women and children at Ludlow April 20th, are being openly denounced and repudiated by the Democratic assemblies throughout the State.

In Las Animas County, the scene of many of the strike battles, the Democratic assembly passed the following resolutions:

"We heartily condemn Governor Ammons for the inefficient, undemocratic and incompetent manner in which he has handled the strike situation in Southern Colorado.

"We condemn General Chase of the Colorado National Guard as the hireling and 'servient' tool of the great coal companies of Southern Colorado and hold him and the thugs and hireling employees of the coal companies which he incorporated in Company A of Colorado National Guard personally responsible for the murder of the women and children of Ludlow. We condemn the National Guard of Colorado and every officer who participated therein, and feel that they are responsible for the Ludlow massacre and the conditions that led up to it."

Men must be decided in what they will not do and then they are able to act with vigor in what they ought to do.—Mencius.

SHIP COMPANIES EXPOSED.

An extensive secret agency system to induce immigrants to take passage to America in defiance of the laws of their country is one of the interesting phases of a report covering practically every phase of the immigration problem which has just been submitted to the Federal Department of Labor by W. W. Husband, special representative.

The report condemns the illegal secret agency through which a rich harvest is reaped from immigrants.

The report states that while avoidance of military service, a desire for adventure, dissatisfaction with political and social conditions and alleged discrimination on account of race or religion are causes of some immigration from the sources named, all of these combined are of little importance compared with the simple economic inducement of higher wages and a steadier demand for labor in the United States. Encouraging letters from friends in America and evidences of prosperity displayed by returned immigrants, supplemented by the persuasive work of steamship ticket agents and brokers, are given as the chief causes.

Foreign steamship companies are not permitted to do an open emigration business in Russia, and their activities in other countries are greatly hampered by strict regulations. Moreover, emigration from all such countries is illegal unless consented to by the government, which consent is often withheld for military or other reasons. To overcome these conditions, the report states, there has been developed an extensive secret agency system, under which a large part of the emigration movement from Eastern Europe is handled. Agencies of steamship lines or semi-independent concerns which cannot operate legally in countries where emigration originated are located at convenient points outside such countries, and these, through co-operation with the secret agency system, reap a rich harvest without assuming responsibility for the violation of law involved.

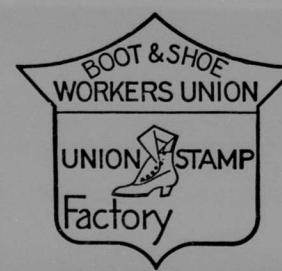
Practically all Eastern European immigrants know before leaving home that work will be available in the United States, says the report, and in many cases the assurance is so definite that they are technically contract laborers, and therefore liable to exclusion. Many of these, however, do not seem to realize the fact, for our contract labor law is not generally understood in Eastern Europe, possibly because it is the direct opposite of the policy of Canada and other countries which seek to promote migration by promising employment.

"The artificial promotion of immigration," says the report, "by agencies is contrary to the policy of all immigrant-furnishing countries, as well as to the policy of the United States. Such artificial promotion is thought to be detrimental to the economic welfare of the countries concerned, and it is also the general belief that the welfare of the immigrants, as a class, is more or less seriously affected.

"In view of this, the problem is clearly an international one, and, therefore should be subjected to international control so far as is feasible. This proposition was informally discussed with officials in charge of immigration matters, in various countries and in every instance it met with favor."

I served with General Washington in the Legislature of Virginia, before the revolution and, during it, with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves.—Jefferson's Autobiography.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

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Rye

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Telephone Douglas 3178.



AUGUST, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	410 Fourteenth
**Intertype Machines.	1672 Haight
+Monotype Machines.	166 Valencia
Simplex Machines.	343 Front
(34) Art Printery.	1122-1124 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.	120 Church
(48) Baldwin & McKay.	140 Second
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	718 Mission
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	346 Sansome
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	3358 Twenty-second
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.	120 Clay
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	110 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.	1124 Castro
(69) Brower & Marcus.	1122-1124 Mission
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.	1122-1124 Mission
(220) Calendar Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(176) *California Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(71) **Canessa Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(87) Chase & Rae.	1122-1124 Mission
(39) Collins, C. J.	1122-1124 Mission
(22) Colonial Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(179) Donaldson & Moir.	1122-1124 Mission
(18) Eagle Printing Company.	1122-1124 Mission
(46) Eastman & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(54) Elite Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	1122-1124 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	1122-1124 Mission
(75) Gille Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(199) Griffith, E. B.	1122-1124 Mission
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.	1122-1124 Mission
(20) Hancock Bros.	1122-1124 Mission
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(216) Hughes Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.	1122-1124 Mission
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.	1122-1124 Mission
(227) Lasky, I.	1122-1124 Mission
(50) Latham & Swallow.	1122-1124 Mission
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(45) Liss, H. C.	1122-1124 Mission
(135) Lynch, J. T.	1122-1124 Mission
(23) Majestic Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(175) Marnell & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(37) Marshall, J. C.	1122-1124 Mission
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(1) Miller & Miller.	1122-1124 Mission
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.	1122-1124 Mission
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(79) McElvaine Printing Concern.	1122-1124 Mission
(80) McLean, A. A.	1122-1124 Mission
(55) McNeil Bros.	1122-1124 Mission
(91) McNicol, John R.	1122-1124 Mission
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	1122-1124 Mission
(43) Nevin, C. W.	1122-1124 Mission
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	1122-1124 Mission
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(143) Progress Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	1122-1124 Mission
(32) *Richmond Record, The.	1122-1124 Mission
(61) *Rincon Pub Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	1122-1124 Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	1122-1124 Mission
(83) Samuel, Wm.	1122-1124 Mission
(30) Sanders Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.	1122-1124 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	1122-1124 Mission
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	1122-1124 Mission
(67) Sausalito News.	1122-1124 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(15) Simplex System Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(125) *Shanley Co., The.	1122-1124 Mission
(52) *Stacks, E. F.	1122-1124 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(63) *Telegraph Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(177) United Presbyterian Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(138) Wagner Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(51) Widup, Ernest F.	1122-1124 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	1122-1124 Mission
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	1122-1124 Mission

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry Edward & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(222) Doyle, Edward J.	1122-1124 Mission
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.	1122-1124 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.	1122-1124 Mission
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.	1122-1124 Mission

(108) Levison Printing Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(130) McIntyre, John B. 1122-1124 Mission
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L. 1122-1124 Mission
(200) Slater, John A. 1122-1124 Mission
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 1122-1124 Mission
(133) Webster, Fred. 1122-1124 Mission

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240) National Carton and Label Company. 1122-1124 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 1122-1124 Mission

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P. 1122-1124 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(220) Acme Lithograph Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. 1122-1124 Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 1122-1124 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1122-1124 Mission
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 1122-1124 Mission
(8) *Bulletin. 1122-1124 Mission
(121) *California Demokrat. 1122-1124 Mission
(11) *Call and Post, The. 1122-1124 Mission
(46) *Chronicle. 1122-1124 Mission
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 1122-1124 Mission
(25) *Daily News. 1122-1124 Mission
(94) *Journal of Commerce. 1122-1124 Mission
(21) Labor Clarion. 1122-1124 Mission
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 1122-1124 Mission
(57) *Leader, The. 1122-1124 Mission
(123) *L'Italia Daily News. 1122-1124 Mission
(149) North Beach Record. 1122-1124 Mission
(144) Organized Labor. 1122-1124 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 1122-1124 Mission
(61) *Recorder, The. 1122-1124 Mission
(32) *Richmond Record. 1122-1124 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent. 1122-1124 Mission
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin. 1122-1124 Mission
(67) **Sausalito News. 1122-1124 Mission
(7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room. 1122-1124 Mission
(103) Lyons, J. F. 1122-1124 Mission
(122) Periodical Press Room. 1122-1124 Mission

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm. 1122-1124 Mission

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(202) Congdon Process Engraver. 1122-1124 Mission
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 1122-1124 Mission
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 1122-1124 Mission

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co. 1122-1124 Mission
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co. 1122-1124 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.

California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

San Francisco "Examiner."

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.

Southern Pacific Company.

United Cigar Stores.

Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The arbitration board that has under consideration the proposed new scale for newspaper and machine work has adjourned till September 1st, owing to the departure of Arbitrator Bonnington for the Providence convention of the I. T. U. An effort was made to have all evidence from both sides submitted before the adjournment was taken, and most of the direct testimony is now before the board.

The vacation habit seems to be growing popular with the members of No. 21. In addition to those mentioned heretofore, Fred Bebergall left

Monday for Portland, Ore., where he will visit for three weeks. A. G. Moore of the "Examiner" chapel accompanied Bebergall on the trip. Thomas W. Love of Crocker's writes from North Bloomfield, Cal., that he is employing his vacation period prospecting in the vicinity of the Alta mine and will report later as to his success.

A letter from Phil Johnson to Fred Baker of the "Examiner" gives some cheering information about camp life. Among other things, Johnson says: "My luck did not stand up. Things are not breaking just as they should. I bought cotton blankets and they don't hold the heat. It gets frightfully cold at night and I must have more covering."

James K. Phillips, oldest living member of No. 21, was picked up in the street last Saturday in an exhausted condition and on Monday was sent to the detention hospital. After observation and a careful examination it was determined to send him to the State hospital at Napa for treatment. Mr. Phillips is 87 years of age. He came to California via Cape Horn in 1853.

Secretary-Treasurer Michelson is looking forward to a vacation of ten days or two weeks following the close of the present fiscal month. Chairmen and others having financial business to transact at headquarters are requested to call before the 15th, closing day.

A letter from the secretary of Salt Lake Typographical Union says: "A strike of printers in Salt Lake City appears imminent. Kindly warn all printers drawing cards from your city to remain away until the outcome is known."

A letter received by President Tracy from the president of the State Board of Control at Sacramento says that it is more than likely that the decisions of the Supreme and Appellate courts will be printed in the future at the State printing office. At present and for many years past, this work has been executed under a contract with Messrs. Bancroft & Whitney, law book publishers of this city, and the composition has been executed under non-union conditions.

A letter from Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. to President Tracy, referring to the use of the Solicitors' Union label, says that the matter was brought to the attention of the executive council of the A. F. of L. at its meeting on July 13th, and that the secretary was ordered to investigate the matter. The letter concludes: "The action on the part of the Solicitors' Union in issuing a special label, of course, is unauthorized and in fact contrary to the policy of the A. F. of L., which does not permit an A. F. of L. local union to use a special design of label."

NOT ONE CLAIM REJECTED.

That's my Accident experience, covering more than five years. I give every claim personal attention; pays my friends, pays me, pays the company. Consult me on Life, Health, Accident, Fire, Auto Insurance. G. H. Davie, 1122 Mission (Park 6380, S. F.; 1827 Hearst Ave. (Berk. 3591), Berkeley.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M. Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 58 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workers No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion avenue.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Houssmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Van Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Gaze and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 765—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth, S. Schulberg, Secretary, 180½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth, Chas. Radbold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Raamermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 58 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia.

George A. Upton, secretary.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third, John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giuglerro, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple, Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 230 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Money-Saving Sale

The Greatest Shoe Selling Event in the City's History. Hundreds of New Styles in the best of MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR offered at PRICES THAT WILL SAVE YOU FROM 50c TO \$1.50 ON EACH PAIR PURCHASED.

These are not left-overs, but all this season's arrivals, and their quality is backed up by the 33-year reputation of the Honest Worth of our Shoes.

It Will Pay You to See Our Great Window Display

B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

**825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
 SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE**

Store Open on Saturday Evenings

Personal and Local

The Anti-Jap Laundry League, which is composed of the several thousand white people engaged in the laundry industry in this city, decided at its last regular meeting to ascertain the views of all candidates for public office relative to the Asiatic issue. The league has submitted to the candidates the following questions to be answered: Will you at all times refrain from patronizing or employing Asiatics in any manner and encourage others to do likewise? Do you favor and will you encourage exclusion legislation that will prohibit the immigration of all Asiatics? Are you in favor of eliminating the leasing clause in the California Alien Land bill?

Mrs. Walter H. Fink of Colorado, wife of the publicity agent of the United Mine Workers of America, is in the city. She is addressing union meetings nightly describing the Ludlow massacre. She is offering for sale a ninety-page booklet, written by her husband, which gives a full description of the holocaust, containing many illustrations. The book is sold for 25 cents.

Mrs. Harriet F. Powell of Australia addressed the Labor Council last Friday night. After conveying the fraternal greetings of her countrymen to San Francisco trade unionists, she said her purpose in visiting America was that she might study our labor movement and bring back to her people such information as might be helpful to them in their struggle for improvement, and to leave with us some Australian ideas. She will spend about two years here and devote considerable of her time to lecturing.

At their last meeting the barbers indorsed the proposed eight-hour law and elected a committee to campaign for it. Chris Gonzales and J. Ducoing were elected delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention to be held in Stockton.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 initiated four and took in six by card; paid \$42 out in accident benefits and \$8 to unemployed members, and levied the Stockton assessment at the meeting on Monday evening.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has protested to the Labor Council against the plan of

the Exposition Company to print the face of each man employed on the fair grounds on his pass, and to charge each worker \$1 for the engraving and printing of that picture. The officers of the Council will investigate.

Musicians' Union has donated \$50 to the Stockton cause pending the ratification of the assessment at their next meeting. About 20 unions reported that the Stockton assessment has already been levied on their various memberships.

Beer Bottlers' Union has decided to fine any member found using products of the Sperry Flour Company \$5.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union has been referred to the executive committee of the Council.

Bakers' Union No. 24 has made a donation of \$80 to the locked-out union men and women in Stockton.

The Labor Council will comply with the request of the Commonwealth Club for information on the number of unemployed in the ranks of organized labor.

The executive board of the A. F. of L. has ruled that the Gas Workers should amalgamate with the Plumbers and then decide the matter of the jurisdiction over certain work on high-pressure water systems. The Gas and Water Workers' Union has given notice of appeal to the Philadelphia convention from the decision.

The Journeymen Butchers' Union at its last meeting installed the new officers for the current term and held a smoker and high jinks. Gold badges, tokens of appreciation of valuable services were presented to Past President Charles Weisheimer, Secretary M. I. Jaeger and Trustee William Kunnecke. The following officers were installed: Past president, Thomas Taylor; president, A. D. Pratt; vice-president, A. J. Pratt; recording secretary, Frank J. Coyle; financial secretary, David McCreadie; treasurer, Ben Oswald; conductor, G. Norian; marshal, A. Rosenberg; inner guard, J. Newman; outer guard, Walter C. Frost; labor secretary, Martin I. Jaeger; directors, John Pachtner, Martin I. Jaeger, Louis Nonnenmann, William J. Cleary and William Kunnecke.

SLASHING ATTORNEY'S FEES.
 The State is not going to permit the compensation which it awards to a victim of an industrial accident to be shared by the victim's attorney, beyond a very moderate amount. This was made plain last week when the Industrial Accident Commission overruled a contract agreement whereby an attorney was to receive 20 per cent of the compensation awarded to his client. The commission allowed the attorney \$20, and informed him that was a liberal allowance, as usually the commission would not approve attorney's fees of over \$10, and frequently not more than \$5. The commission also pointed out that there is little use for an attorney in State industrial accident hearings, unless there is some delicate question of law involved, in which instance the commission will gladly recommend to the injured employee that an attorney be procured.

Too often it has happened that men or women, injured while at their employment, have been forced to pay the greater portion of the damages secured from their employers to some attorney who handled the case, and have found that after perhaps months or years of litigation, the cash which they received as their share was hardly worth the time and worry which had been spent in pushing the matter through the courts. Under California's present compensation law the employee gets the entire amount that the law allows, and is not required to divide it with any attorney.

UNION LABOR HOSPITAL

**AND TRAINING SCHOOL
 :: FOR NURSES ::**

Formerly McNutt Hospital

1055 Pine Street. Tel. Franklin 7266

Chief of Staff, **Dr. Benjamin M. Marshall**

Superintendent, **Jesse T. McAfee**

Resident Physician, **Dr. C. A. Pheland**

Directors.

President, M. A. McLeod; Secretary, Henry B. Lister; Joseph D. Barnes; Jesse T. McAfee; G. R. Cowan, Dr. B. M. Marshall.

The Union Labor Hospital Company was formed for the purpose of obtaining a hospital, which should be owned and controlled by the Labor Unions. A lease of the magnificent McNutt Hospital was made for ten years with an option to purchase. The opportunity to purchase stock and obtain this hospital is open to the Unions of San Francisco, without profit to the directors or stockholders of the present company. In the meantime the company has completely unionized the hospital and is giving the finest service in the city for moderate rates. It is also selling tickets for hospital service, doctor and medicine for \$12.00 a year. Special rates can be made by Unions taking tickets for their entire membership. Persons holding service cards can be taken direct to the hospital in case of sickness or accident, where a competent staff of Doctors is always on hand.

"EL CRISTOFORO"

**Clear Havana Cigars
 OF HIGHEST TYPE**

UNION MADE

UNION MADE

Smoke

"Royal"

The Best Tobacco produced by Mother Earth :: :: :: :: Union Made